capacity, implementing short gestation projects, improving the performance oi existing power s aaons, reducing transmssion and distribution losses, and implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures.

Statement

Power supply position in States which had deficits between requirement and availability oj power during April, *to Ju„y,* 1987

^States *having sho tage* of less than 10 *per* ami;

Haryana
Jammu and Kashmir
Punjab
Rajastban
Gujarat
Maharashtra (including Goa)
Kerala
Tamil Nadu
West Bengal
North Eastern Region

Stateg having shortage of 10 per cent to 20 per cent: Uttar Pradesh Andhra Prades[1] Orissa

States having shortage of over 20 per cent:

Karnataka
Bihar.

Tamil Nadu Power Projects

*294. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:
SHRI K. GOPALAN:

■ Will the Miniver of ENERGY be pleased to state:

. (a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has. submitted any proposals to set up some power projects in the joint sector;

\.*h)* if so, how many proposals were sent to Central Government lor clearance in the past; and

(e) whether an$_v$ of these proposals has been cleared by the Central Government, if so, what ar$_e$ the details of the projects cleared including the outiay and the capacity of the projects and the date by which power generation therein is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGi): (a) to (c) The Government of Tamil Nadu had proposed the setting up of Extension Stage-Ill (2x210 MW) at the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station through a joint-sector company formed with the participation of a consortium of private industrialist. The proposal was examined by the Central Electricity Authority and their observations were conveyed to the State authorities in September, 1986. They were advised to submit a detailed project report which has not been received.

Prices of LPG Cylinders

•295. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be plea-ased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 8 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th July, 1987 and state what prices have been fixed by Government for L.P.G. cylinders meant for domestic consumers and non-domestic commercial users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): The retail prices- of LPG cylinders vary from place to place .depending on freight, local levies etc.

The retail price for the 14.2 kg. cyl inder at the four major cities is as follows:

City	Domestic	Non-domestic	
		*Essential	Non-essential
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	56·15	82·22	99·86
Madras	57·24	81·46	99·22
Delhi	57·61	81·00	98·14
Calcutta	63·20	88·78	107·56

*When certified as essential fuel by D.G.T.D.

Performance of Coal India Limited

*296. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in Coal India Ltd. till date;

(b) whether the loss suffered by it in 1985-86 was five times more than that in the preceding year;

(c) if so, what are the comparative *figures* of the losses, and who is accountable for this massive deterioration in the performance of Coal India Ltd., and

(d) what were the planning and precautionary steps taken in this regard and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The investment (loan plus equity) by Central Government as on 30-8-1987 In Coal India Limited wag Rs. 8513,17 erores.

(b) Tw, Sir.

(c) and (d) Loss suffered by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries during 1985-86 was Rs. 404.18 erores as against *a* loss of Rs. 78.03 erores in 1984-85. Steep increase in the losses of Coal India Limited during 1985-86 was mainly due to the increase in wage bill resulting from liberalised payment of gratuity and ex-gratia payment in lieu of bonus, increase in consumer price index from average of 572 points in 1984-85 to 603 points in 1985-86 resulting in increase in payment of VDA, other cost escalations, non-revision of coal prices for the greater part of the year and higher proportion of inferior grades of coal in the total production.

The freedom of Coaj India Limited to plan is limited as targets Of production and prices of co>a!I are externally fixed having regard to the overall interests of the national economy. Coal India also has no control on many factors increasing cost of production like increase in the general level of prices in the country. However, Coal Tndiai is taking steps to improve its financial performance by better utilisation of manpower/machinery and introduction of better management practices and technology.